


The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 230, Vol. V. CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874. [Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
—AND—
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes;
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoas and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial, Ruby, Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones'
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and cases;
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY
Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
J.C. & Co. & Co. & Co. WINE

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:
JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

L. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

L. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.

Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting.
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere;
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars
and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,
&c., &c.

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - 12s.
DRAUGHT " - 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCH,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.
SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.
Mr James Taylor, Mr John Marshall, Mr James Hackett, Mr William Gray, Mr David A. Jolly, Mr Wm. Goldsmith, Mr James Stuart.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to open the share list of the Company, which it will be recalled, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and by which time 2995 shares had been taken up at stipulated amount.

The same meeting authorized the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, several will be crossed, from which seventeen sluiceways of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognized to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application; and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.
£4 10s. PER OUNCE FOR GOLD.
GOLD will be found to be worth the above price by purchasing at the GREAT CLEARING SALE.

CAUTION. Spurious "Holloway's" Pills and Ointment.
I take leave, most respectfully, to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

NEW ZEALAND LICENSING ACT, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LICENSING COURT for the District of the Town of Cromwell and the District of Cromwell will be held at the Court-house, Cromwell, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1874, at 11 a.m.

And Notice is hereby further given that the Annual Licensing Court for the District of Cardrona will be held at Cardrona on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 11 a.m.

The following is a List of the Applications lodged for the consideration of the said Courts:

DISTRICT OF CROMWELL AND TOWN OF CROMWELL.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	ABODE.	NATURE OF LICENSE.
John Marshall	Cromwell	General and Night
George Michael Starkey	"	"
George Wellington Goodger	"	"
Sarah Kelly	"	"
Herman Arndt	"	"
Robert Kidd	"	"
Robert E. Dagg	"	"
Ann Box	"	"
Thomas Heron	"	"
John Richards	Doctor's Flat	General
Samuel Champion	MTA	"
Jno. Halliday (creditors of for)	Shepherd's Creek	"
Charles Peake	Quartzville	"
James Lawrence	"	"
Charles Angel	Carrickton	"
John Jackson	"	"
Thomas Horriggan	"	"
John Perrin	Lowburn	"
David Taggart	Mount Pisa	"
George McLachlan	Upper Clutha Ferry	"
William Smith	Bendigo	"
Charles O'Donnell	"	"
Nicholas Champion	Kawarau Gorge	"
Anders Okon	Kirtleburn	"
Edward McNulty	Clyde and Cromwell	"
Richard Felton	"	"
James Hazlett	Cromwell	Wholesale
Henry Maidman	Luggate Creek	General

DISTRICT OF CARDRONA.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	ABODE.	NATURE OF LICENSE.
Theodore Russell	Wanaka Lake	General
James Torrie	Cardrona	"
Giovachino Laffranchi	"	"
John McGrath	"	"
George Butler Bond	"	"
Henry Norman	Newcastle	"
M'Dougall and Smith	Cardrona	Wholesale
Timothy Cotter	"	"

B. R. BAIRD, Clerk to the Court.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply immediately, STARKEY'S KARARUA HOTEL.

WANTED, immediately, a BAKER and BULLOCK-DRIVER. Apply to DANIEL SCALLY, Storekeeper, Nevis.

FOR SALE. One No. 8, Plantress (Smith & Wellstood) STOVE, with fittings complete.

Also, one superior IRON BEDSTEAD, with Mattress.

All entirely new. Apply to J. E. LINDSAY.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply immediately, STARKEY'S KARARUA HOTEL.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY. The adjourned Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the Library Room on SATURDAY, April 18, at 8 p.m.

A full attendance of the Subscribers is respectfully requested. JAMES MARSHALL.

GRAND AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT. To be given in the SCHOOLHOUSE, Bannockburn, on FRIDAY, 17th April.

Full programme in next issue.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS. The property consists of a prior right to 11 heads of water, in Four Races, commanding a large extent of payable ground; together with Hoses, Tools, &c. all in working order.

Price for two shares, £150. Apply to W. MILLER, at the claim.

FOR SALE, TWO ONE-FOURTH SHARES in the Effects of the Mount Pisa Hydraulic Sluicing Company, situated near the head of the Luggate, ten miles from Cardrona.

Persons desiring to secure a permanent mining investment, should not lose this first-class opportunity.

The property consists of a prior right to 11 heads of water, in Four Races, commanding a large extent of payable ground; together with Hoses, Tools, &c. all in working order.

Price for two shares, £150. Apply to W. MILLER, at the claim.

OR to JOHN McGRATH, Golden Age Hotel, Cardrona.

BENDIGO HOTEL. Sunderland-street, Clyde. THOMAS HAWTHORNE, (late of the Clyde Hotel,) Proprietor.

THOMAS HAWTHORNE begs to inform his old friends and acquaintances that he has taken for a term of years the above Hotel, where he hopes to receive a call from them. The Bendigo Hotel contains every accommodation, and the proprietor's only aim will be to give satisfaction to his customers.

The comforts of a home, combined with the conveniences of a hotel, are to be found at BENDIGO HOTEL.

Good Stabling with an efficient groomer.

ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING CO., REGISTERED.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders is appointed to be held in the Company's Office, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year; to give power and authority to the Directors to borrow money; and to transact such other business as may be required.

GEO. JENOUR, Manager. Cromwell, April 7, 1874.

SPORTS! SPORTS! SPORTS will be held at QUARTZVILLE on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock sharp, when prizes will be given in the following events:

1st.—QUOITS, £1.
2nd.—FOOT RACE, 100 yards, £1.
3rd.—WRESTLING, £1 10s.

4th.—FLAT RACE for HORSES; half a mile; £2 10s, with 10s sweep added.
5th.—TROTTING MATCH, £2 10s, with sweep of 10s added.

6th.—FOOT RACE, 200 yards, £1 10s.
7th.—SACK RACE, 100 yards, £1.

JAMES LAWRENCE CHARLES PEAK.

BIRTHS. On the 28th ultimo, at Cromwell, the wife of JAMES T. H. BROWN, of a Daughter.

On the 2nd April, at Hawea Lake Station, the wife of C. CAMPBELL COXQUHORN, of a Son.

DEATHS. On the 2nd inst., at Nevis township, MARY, daughter of D. SCALLY, age, 5 years.

On the 4th inst., at Lowburn, MARY, eldest daughter of GEORGE PARTRIDGE, age, 22 years.

Cromwell Argus. AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

The water supply was stopped by the storm which took place on Friday evening last. Yesterday afternoon the water-race was dry, as far as Murray-street at any rate. We were under the impression that a sufficient quantity of boxing and piping had been laid down under the supervision of the Inspector of Works to guarantee the town against such an occurrence, but it appears all the trouble and expense have been in vain. Even if the race had been for (say) a quarter of a mile choked up with sand, surely it need not have taken more than an hour or two to put it to rights again. To-day the race is still stopped.

As may be seen by our notices in another column, two more deaths have occurred during the week. Mr Scally, we regret to say, has two other children lying so seriously ill that but very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. Diphtheria, complicated by symptoms of a typhoid nature, is said to be the disease from which they are suffering.

We hear it reported that the tunnel being now driven by the United Quartz Mining Company, adjoining the Caledonian quartz claim, has resulted in draining the shafts sunk in the latter claim. If the report is correct, it certainly looks as if there was a reef connection (or some water conducting medium) between the two claims.

Some fresh cases of typhoid fever are reported as having taken place in the township during the week. On a rough calculation there are twenty-two houses in which there are or have been cases of fever. About forty-five cases in all have occurred in the town. This bears a similar proportion to the population of Cromwell that 3000 cases would to that of Dunedin and its suburbs.

By the courtesy of Inspector Moore, we are enabled to give the following statement of gold forwarded by Escort from Clyde to Dunedin yesterday:—

Queenstown	1694 0
Cardrona	236 0
Arrow	785 0
Cromwell	2193 0
Clyde	500 0
Alexandra	332 0
Teviot	389 0
Total	6129 0

The ordinary monthly committee meeting of the Bannockburn and Carrick Range Miners' Association was held at the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening last. There were present Messrs Moore (president), Hazlett (treasurer), Berry (secretary), Stewart, Menzies, E. Chilton, and M. C. C. The minutes of previous committee meeting being read and confirmed, the secretary was authorised to classify the Rules, in conformity with the adopted alterations, and get two hundred copies of same printed at the Cromwell Argus office. Mr. Humphries tendered his resignation, through Mr. Hazlett, and it was resolved to elect Mr. Griffiths in his place. Mr. Hazlett also tendered his resignation, which was duly accepted. Mr. Buchanan being elected in the usual manner, to fill the vacancy. In the course of the evening, the matter of the bridge petition was again brought up, the discussion being tinged throughout with some dissatisfaction at the delay occasioned in certain quarters in the accomplishment of the desideratum. Ultimately it was agreed to defer the matter for a short time longer, before taking independent action.

Last week the Elizabeth Company washed up a crushing of 136 tons, with a result of 182 ounces. This is very nearly at the rate of 1oz. and 4dwt. to the ton. The result is highly gratifying, and we only hope that it is a rate of yield which will continue to a company which has been second to none in perseverance through numerous difficulties. The crushing lasted two weeks. It is reported on good authority that the Heart of Oak has struck the reef in the 100 feet level. The manager, Mr. Scott, says he is of opinion that it is the main reef which has been struck. The Star is again crushing, though the stone is being raised at some disadvantages on account of the lower tunnel not being completed. Tenders are called for driving that tunnel a further distance. The Young Australian is crushing at Mr. Logan's battery. From 150 to 200 tons will be put through before washing up. The Cromwell Co. washed up last week about 64 tons. The yield was 354 ounces, or at the rate of nearly 6½ ounces to the ton. The Reliance is still upon the reef, which has now split into two thin veins, with a bar of mullock between.

The shooting season opened on Wednesday last, 1st of April, and a very appropriate day, it proved too, as far as our district was concerned. A number of enthusiastic sportsmen did go out triumphantly with "their guns upon their shoulders" on the day mentioned, but we believe they came back with them on the "trail," and with empty bags, sadder but wiser men. Several guns we believe are for sale since.

We have heard a good deal lately about the quantity of gold which was being turned out from the Nevis, but we did not know that such good finds had been made as we are now informed on good authority have been. One party above the Nevis township, we hear, is realising about £20 a week per man, there being four shareholders; and they have been doing that for about twelve months past. Another party have been doing still better, we understand, and have been for a still longer period. From all accounts we have heard, we draw the conclusion that there is every prospect of the Nevis being proved to contain many such claims, but that it will only pay men who have some capital to invest in preliminary works, and that it is not a "poor man's diggings," as that phrase is generally understood.

The dividends declared by the Cromwell Quartz Company during the year 1873 amounted, we are informed by one of the shareholders, to very close upon £8000. It will be remembered that a break-down took place in the crushing apparatus in the beginning of that period, and that crushing was suspended consequently for several months.

A considerable number of miners from this district left last week en route for the Palmer goldfield. A good many more are preparing to go. We cannot pretend to know individually all who are going or have gone, but some of them we know must have great faith in the Palmer prospects, when they have left the claims upon which they were employed here. A few have prudently put wages men on in their place here, so that if the Palmer should turn out bad they may be able to return, also leaving some one staying behind authority to sell out for them in the event of the rush turning out well. One or two of the Bannockburn "Rushians" have promised, when they reach the new goldfield, to write a report for the benefit of their old acquaintances, the report to be published in our columns. Those, therefore, who were thinking to go at the end of winter, perhaps, will probably have the result of the experiences of well-known miners.

We have been requested to call attention to the extraordinary number of curs—it is impossible to, with any truthfulness, call their dogs—with which Cromwell is at present infested, and to ask the Inspector to consult his registration file. Some of those people who lately have had occasion to sit up at night watching sick beds can bear painful testimony to the annoyance which is caused by them. Some of our local shootists might advantageously clean their guns with one or two of them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 4.40 a.m.

At the morning service in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, nearly 238 was collected for his Holiness the Pope.

Government have arranged with the purchasers for the handing over of the Surat passengers' luggage.

At a boat race on Good Friday between three local amateur crews, one of the crew in the leading boat, when nearing the winning post, fell down in a fit. The other three kept up the stroke, and won the race.

A salmon trout, about fourteen inches

long, and weighing 2½ lbs., was caught at Otago fields on Friday, and has been sent to the Museum. Cobb and Co.'s coach from Dunedin met with an accident on Saturday. While it was descending the high hill on the Taviot side of the Beaumont, the brake gave way, and the coach, which had eleven passengers, was precipitated down the hill and upset, seriously injuring several passengers. Mrs. Anderson, of Bellamy Station, her little boy, four years old, Duff, the driver, and two or three others, received bad bruises. Drs. Halley and Stewart were at the scene of the accident all night, and found it necessary to amputate the poor little boy's leg.

The Rev. J. W. Davis, the new pastor for the Baptist Church, preached his inaugural sermon yesterday to a large congregation. The Mongol is expected to arrive with English mails, via San Francisco, late to-night. The gold forwarded to Melbourne through the Provincial Government some weeks ago by some Otago miners, returned in the shape of sovereigns. The actual average return amounts to £3 16s. 2d. per ounce.

CHRISTCHURCH RACES.

Yesterday's meeting was very successful, the weather being splendid, and the attendance very good.

All the races were won by Redwood's horses. Trial Plate, Lurline; St. Ledger Stakes, Kakapo; Champagne Stakes, Wainui; Easter Handicap, Calumny.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

In another column, we publish a letter addressed by Dr. Bakewell, to the Town Council of Dunedin, on the subject of the water supplied to that city. In one sense, the letter does not in any way concern us Cromwellites; but in another, and, alas! a most important one, it concerns us deeply. From time to time, for the last three years, we have had occasion to call the attention of our fellow-citizens to a state of things existing in our township far worse than that disclosed in Dunedin. Perhaps our utterances lacked the weight which will be attached to those of a professional man like Dr. Bakewell, and consequently they fell upon unheeding ears; perhaps they also fell upon unwilling ears—unwilling to admit the truth in all its nakedness. We invite them now to a careful perusal of the letter referred to, and in it, let them see an underdrawn description of the stuff they themselves are compelled to use. Exactly three months ago, before our township had to any appreciable extent begun to suffer the infliction with which it is now visited, we took occasion, in referring to the water supply, to point out the possible consequences which might attend the use of such vile stuff as we were then, and for months past had been, forced to make use of. Our remarks then are so appropos of the conclusion at which we wish our worthy Councillors and fellow-citizens to arrive, that we cannot forbear republishing them. It will also convince, we should think, the most sceptical, that the Press did not, as has been said, neglect its duty in the matter. After describing the race, we said:—"If anyone doubts the truth of it, let him look at the race an hour after it has ceased running—(he will have an opportunity to-day, or to-morrow, or almost any day he pleases)—and before the mud has had time to get hard. He will find it teeming with countless millions of those minute animals which flourish amongst decayed animal and vegetable matter. Let him further examine the deposit in the tanks and barrels set at the side of the race. His wonder will be, that we have not long ago been decimated by typhus, or some other fever of the most malignant type. We may depend upon it that the comparatively mild cases we have had, have only been warnings, which should not be neglected. The infraction of a natural law to the slightest possible extent is invariably followed by the penalty made for such a case. The use of water highly charged with decaying organic matter is invariably followed by sickness of some kind or other, generally of a typhoid nature. And fevers of that description, when they do not end in death, generally leave behind them the seeds of untold and protracted sufferings." Did not, unfortunately, our words only, too faithfully foreshadow the events which were to come?

In an article following shortly after, afraid that we had possibly dwelt too much upon one cause of disease and death which existed in our midst, we drew public attention to the filthy state in which many parts of the town stood, and more especially the river-bank from opposite the post-office to

the bridge, and we urged the Council to take steps to prevent a similar state of things from being perpetuated.

In the face of the dreadful epidemic which is now in our midst, and which has gained us such an unenviable notoriety amongst the towns of Otago, we do trust that some energetic measures will be taken by the Council. Regulations have lately been made which give large powers to the Council in dealing with nuisances, but it will be found, upon examination of them, that these powers are not large enough, and consequently two most important matters are entirely omitted. For instance, it must be apparent to every sensible person that it is a mistake to make provision for licepsing slaughter-houses in the township. They ought to be abolished, them and their stinking surroundings. A provision is made for keeping them clean to the satisfaction of the Town Inspector, but they cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, be kept clean enough not to be a nuisance to the citizens. There is no water, or not sufficient, to wash them. And if there were water, where would it, with the blood and filth of a slaughter-house, drain to? Out on the gutter of the main street, or upon the surface of a back-yard, there to lie till it soaked into the already overburdened soil, or dispersed into the air. The sheep-skins, which sometimes hang upon the fences for weeks at a time, are of themselves a sufficient nuisance to warrant us in saying that slaughter-houses in the town must be abolished. Some provision must also be made for the proper deposit and removal at stated times of night-soil. The state of things at present in existence, with exceptional cases here and there, is simply disgusting. If our worthy Councillors had thought proper, when drafting their regulations, to study a code of laws which was drawn up some 4000 years ago—the first code of which we have any historical record,—they would have found that even this matter was not lost sight of. The laws were intended for the guidance of a people inhabiting a portion of the earth, the climate of which was not dissimilar to that of our own; and the very fact of such a matter we are now speaking of being included in such a code of laws, ought to be a sufficient testimony that it is one of great importance. Provision must also be made for the periodical removal of stable manure, and not, as at present, to allow it to lie from one year's end to the other. Piggeries, of course, are already condemned, although we cannot as yet see any signs of the removal of any of them. Not, however, to descend too much into detail, we may shortly say the great work which stands before our worthy Council at present, next to that of the Water Supply, is to initiate such a system of things that the township can, as it were, be swept out once a week, at the very least, and cleaned thoroughly.

In the first place, then, we would recommend that temporary works should at once be proceeded with by the Council, to enable the citizens to provide themselves with water from the Clutha for drinking and cooking purposes. At a very small expense, a pump could be erected on the bridge, or at such place as might be determined upon by the Council, where water carts might be supplied for distribution of the pure element throughout the town. As it is a matter of importance to every one in the place, a general rate could be levied to defray the expense of such temporary works, or a charge might be made for the quantity of water supplied. The general rate, calculated on the ordinary rate, (owners of unoccupied sections being left out, or only charged a nominal amount,) would be the better plan, however, as some might object who had other means of obtaining supplies, by means of rain-water tanks, or other ways and means, or who might object on parsimonious grounds, and thus defeat the general scheme. Or the Council might erect the temporary works at the public expense and leave people to draw and collect water for themselves. Winter will very shortly be upon us, and judging by last year's experience, our miserable supply from the race will be stopped for some six or seven weeks at any rate. The works we are thus urging upon the attention of the Council would not only, if at once set about, supply us with pure water for the remainder of the autumn, but would serve our purposes, in winter, when we are usually cut off from a supply altogether.

In the second place, besides urging upon the Council the abolition of slaughter-houses in the town, we would advise the compulsory adoption of the earth closet system, and the beginning of a regular system of night-carts for the removal of night-soil, ashes, and other accumulations. We would recommend that the ground upon the "sandy desert," which is applied for by the

Corporation as an endowment, and which beyond a doubt will be granted for the purpose of reclamation by the Government, should be used in a systematic way as a manure depot, and planted with trees and shrubs. Portion of it might be fenced in, and trenched to (say) the depth of two feet, the rubbish daily or twice a week removed from the town being deposited in the trenches and covered over with the top sand. One trench only would require to be made at a time, and the sand which was excavated from trench number two would do the duty of acting as a covering for trench number one. If trees and shrubs were planted as we suggest, abundance of water could be had at some seasons for irrigation purposes from the overflow of the tank at the head of Melmore-street. Thus two evils would be remedied, or put in a fair way to remedy themselves. The filth which now accumulates in the township, and helps so powerfully to breed disease and death, would then be made not only to fertilise the soil, but to reclaim a piece of land which is now the source of the terrible dust plague from which we suffer every now and again; and we confidently declare the plan would be offensive to no one. In case any method of this kind were adopted, it also could be made self-supporting to the Corporation. Owners of stable and occupiers of houses might be charged reasonable sums for the privilege of getting their premises cleaned at regular intervals; and we are quite certain it would be a charge which would be paid without a grumble. Another thing should be taken into consideration without delay, and that is, the adoption of a proper system of drainage, unless it should be decided to utilise what we may term our sewage in the plan of reclamation above spoken of. If drains were decided upon as preferable, surely no town could be more favourably situated than ours for such an experiment; if the utilisation of the sewage, no great difficulty would be experienced. The expense in the latter case would be highly reproductive.

As a last suggestion, we would recommend the Council to obtain a report from some of our medical men upon the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I wrote a few lines to the Editor of the *Bruce Herald*, correcting a mistake in Mackay's Almanac. It says the working of the reefs on the Carrick Range has been retarded during the past winter by a strike among the miners for an increase of wages. The statement is not correct, and I wrote to the *Bruce Herald* to acquaint the public of the fact. My letter appeared in the *Bruce Herald* of date February 27, with a few remarks that I consider were uncalled for and out of place. I then wrote another letter, which they have not printed, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Editor of the *Bruce Herald*.

SIR,—I see a letter, or rather part of a letter, that I sent to you, in your paper of date February 27, 1874. You say that you give the gist of the letter, leaving out some language that does not credit to the writer. I consider your remarks unkind, as you have printed my letter word for word as I wrote it, leaving out two sentences, of which the following is a duplicate:—"The statement in Mackay's Almanac is false, and as unfair to the miners as it is untrue." I can see no discredit in calling an untruth false. Credit I never expected. But a person that corrects a mistake is certainly deserving of more credit than one who makes a mistake. You would oblige by giving publicity to these few lines in the next issue of your paper.—Yours respectfully,

JOHN M'KERRIE,
Miner, Carrick Range.

If you could find space for the above in your paper, you would oblige, as I have a desire to let my acquaintances know the exact language that the Editor of the *Bruce Herald* said did no credit to the writer.—I am, &c.,

JOHN M'KERRIE.

Carrick Range, April 4, 1874.

A destructive fire took place at Nelson on April 1st, in Bridge-street. It broke out in Phillips's soap works, and destroyed them, Thornton's saddler's shop on one side, Wyndon's draper's shop on the other; also the billiard room and stables belonging to the Trafalgar hotel. Thornton is uninsured, and Wyndon's loss is far in excess of insurance. The flames secured a complete hold of the building before the alarm was given.

The Saddle Hill quartz reef shows very good prospects. The shaft sunk is about 130 feet deep, and the quantity of stone brought to the surface and crushed was 80 tons, yielding 14½ dwt. to the ton. The reef, which is of considerable thickness, exhibits the quality of quartz which promises remunerative returns. It is reported that an auriferous quartz reef has been met with at the Chain Hills Tunnel. Should this prove to be true, there is reason to believe that quartz reefs pervade the whole of the Chain Hills, as other localities are pointed out where reefs crop out.—*Daily Times*.

DUNSTAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The prompt manner in which some of the resolutions of the late Mining Conference are being brought before the public speaks well in favour of the newly-elected central body. It now devolves on the whole of the miners and the mining community to strengthen their hands, and help them in their work. The subjects of the different memorials now under circulation, for signature throughout the Province, are of vast importance to all residents on the gold-fields, and for once it is to be hoped that the miners one and all will put aside that apathy which may be said to be inherent among them, and see what their united voice and power will effect for their benefit. The memorials, when universally signed, and placed in the hands of mining representatives who are favourable to their cause, and who will be prepared not to be gainsayed, are almost sure to bring a favourable response. The subscription lists in aid of the defence of the water pollution case, if well responded to, will show that the miners are determined to fight for the preservation of their industry, and hence give greater force to the memorials. It is to be regretted that already you should have had to record the apathy manifested in your district. It is surely against all common reason that bodies of men should combine and send forth a representative or delegate to meet and confer with others on matters for their benefit, and then leave him and the measures he advocated to the mercy of the fates. Yet such has been the rule and not the exception connected with mining conferences. See the very large districts unrepresented, and the absence of so many who were there before-time, but now failed to put in an appearance. The report of the late Executive, to the discredit of many of the local associations, shows that very few took the least interest in their proceedings. It is incumbent on every individual association, or I may say every individual miner, to consider that each and all are in a degree responsible to their brethren and themselves for the successful carrying out of all matters which have been considered by the Conference to be necessary to the welfare of mining. Our local body seems to be improving since the Conference. They have enrolled a considerable number of members, and a fair share of contributions have been raised to meet the necessary expenses. A meeting is to be held at an early date to take action in the matter of the memorials.

The two hotels known as the Bendigo and the Old Bendigo have changed hands lately. The latter is now occupied by Mr Blue, Mrs Patterson having gone to join her husband, now landlord of the Australasian, Dunedin; and Mr T. Hawthorne, late of the Clyde Hotel, has succeeded Mrs Smitham in the former. In these dull times, a little more business might be acceptable, but of what there is they will no doubt get a share. I should have noticed before this, the fruit shop lately opened by Mr Ferand, which is stocked with the proceeds of Monte Christo. The fruits displayed are really grand, especially the apples, which look as if nature intended them for ornament as well as use. Some few parcels of New Zealand grapes have also been offered to the public, which seem to find customers readily.

If there is any truth in the saying that opposition is the life of trade, there need be no fear of that of coaching dying out for some time. It begins to look as if it were a conspiracy got up among the Jehus to defeat the attempt to get a railway up here. But they should take care that the boot does not fit on the other leg, and that the man of railways does not turn and say, when we require such a number of coaches, it is time to have a railway. However, in the meantime, if they do or do not do well for themselves, they are certainly benefiting the public. Though the down fares have not reached opposition rates yet,—or else they must have been close on that before, as only ten shillings reduction on the journey from here to Dunedin is announced,—the reputation gained by Yeend and Co. on the Balclutha branch may be looked for to extend as their line does, and they no doubt will have many supporters. Still, old Cobb and Co. have been travelling in and out among us for a long time now, and have given general satisfaction, and it may be anticipated they will have their share of public support. But not claiming to be trumpeter for either, I shall merely wish them, one and all, success.

Our new courthouse is all but finished; a few more finishing touches from the plasterer and painter, and the house of law and justice will be ready to open and distribute its wares.

The Superintendents of Nelson and Westland have initiated a correspondence, with a view to the extension of miners' rights to both provinces. This is a step in the right direction.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOT'S London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talbot has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talbot's establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in an advertisement in another column. —[ADVT.]

The Palmer River Rush.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* publishes the following, which sufficiently explains itself. Cookstown, February 14.

We, the undersigned miners, beg that you will publish the following resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Cookstown, February 10:—

1. That the reports printed in the papers of the Colonies concerning the large amounts of gold that have been got on the Palmer have been altogether exaggerated, and must have come from interested parties, and not from miners.

2. That no gold has been got, or is getting, to warrant so large a rush as is setting in here.

3. That what gold has been got has only come from crevices in the rock over which the river is running.

4. That the roads are at present impassable on account of the heavy rainfalls here.

5. That plenty of well known miners have returned from the Palmer, who give a very poor account of the rush as an extensive gold field.

6. That we, miners, advise people intending to come here to remain where they are; and people determined to come to wait till April.

7. Provisions can at present not be packed at all to the Palmer, and, if practicable, would cost 2s. 3d. per lb. for packing.

This is signed by eighteen Victorian miners, and the truthfulness of every one of the above resolutions has been confirmed by more recent intelligence received from time to time.

NEWS A WEEK LATER.

SYDNEY, March 16th.

Official telegrams from the gold commissioner at the Palmer, forwarded via Georgetown on 22nd February, report that at the diggings they have had very heavy floods, causing much privation and suffering amongst miners. Three deaths by drowning are ascertained, and it is feared that other cases will be discovered. A new track from the Upper Palmer to Endeavour River has been discovered. It lies through very rough, broken country, only fit for horses. By going round the heads of all rivers, however, it avoids much boggy country. Numbers of miners are leaving the Palmer by this route to avoid starvation. Little or no flour will be for sale for the next two months, and the population will be dependent upon the arrival of pack-horses for a supply. There is beef enough to last for some time, and cattle within fifty miles, but the arrival is delayed by heavy floods and wet weather. The weather has greatly lessened the production of gold. The general health is pretty good, but privations are commencing to tell.

The men who were speared by the blacks are recovering, except one, who died from the effects of his wounds. No fresh outrages are reported. The diggings are progressing favourably: gold found in ravines and gullies back from the river over an extensive area. Men are still arriving from the Endeavour. The blacks very bad on the road. Two men have been killed and one wounded. One man lost his right eye by a spear wound. The wounded man arrived in a destitute condition. They are now at my camp having their wounds attended and wants supplied. One man, who was speared on the river, is not expected to live. The native police, under Sub-Inspector Dumaresq, are on the road to the Endeavour River. The difficulties with the blacks continue. The supply of rations on the ground is sufficient for present requirements. The teamsters are killing working bullocks, and they sell the beef. The prices of all commodities are unchanged. It is highly dangerous for men, especially on foot, to travel this country except they are armed with carbines or guns, or in parties of at least six. The rain is still threatening. The population on the field is about 800. The general health is good, and the conduct of the miners orderly.

STILL LATER NEWS.

ROCKHAMPTON, March 14th.

The streets are all astir with passengers bound for the Palmer. The steamer *Leichardt* leaves this morning for Cooktown. The *Balclutha* and *Florence Irving* are both in port, and the latter leaves for Sydney on Tuesday.

Captain Phillips reports that from 10,000 to 12,000 ounces of gold reached Cooktown a few days before the *Florence Irving* left, and 7000 ounces were taken away by the *Wonga Wonga*.

Horses are now cheaper in Cooktown. Butchers' meat is selling at a shilling a pound. The weather was fine.

A digger has been found murdered, it was reported by the blacks, and the body, which was buried, has since been exhumed; and many of the mates of deceased are in custody on suspicion of the murder.

An official telegram from Townsville on Thursday states that good weather has been experienced during the last fortnight between Cooktown and the Palmer. Communication is now quite established, and several hundred pack-horses have started with rations, so that all in absolute destitution must have been relieved ere this. A first-class road party is wanted.

Bernard Horik is reported to have been murdered by the blacks at Normanby range. Anderson, a Swede, and mate of the deceased, is in custody pending an inquiry.

Inspector Morrisett starts in three days time hence to find a shorter route than the present.

The town is orderly and quiet. Hospital accommodation is badly wanted.

Joseph Gordon has been found dead with dysentery near Normanby. No deaths are reported since Sunday. Provisions are not so plentiful in Cooktown, but it is understood that plenty are coming forward.

Mr Commissioner Eyre has arrived, en route for the Palmer. Doctors Doudney and Conrade, the first medical men, have arrived. Dysentery is very prevalent. Numbers of diggers are still arriving.

Impure Water in Dunedin.

At the last meeting of the Dunedin City Council, the following letter was read, in reference to the above subject. After some discussion upon it, the letter was referred to the Waterworks Committee, with power to act:—

Moray Place, Dunedin.
March 28th, 1874.

To His Worship the Mayor of Dunedin.
Sir,—I beg to draw your Worship's attention, and that of the Town Council, to the fluid which is being distributed to the inhabitants of Dunedin by the Waterworks Company.

I was induced to make an examination of this fluid in consequence of the occurrence of severe, and in some instances fatal, cases of dysenteric diarrhoea,—a disease which has prevailed in Dunedin, and which experience has shown to be almost always associated with impure drinking water. I therefore obtained a bottle of water from a tap on some premises I rent, and first made an examination with the naked eye. The water was received into a white glass-stoppered bottle, which was quite clean, but which I carefully washed out several times with the water under examination. The water was taken the day after a rainfall. It was extremely turbid, and of a light brownish colour when a sheet of white paper was placed behind it. I cannot say anything as to its taste, for I did not consider it justifiable to drink a fluid so evidently loaded with impurities.

The bottle was allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, when it was found that a considerable sediment was deposited, but the fluid was still turbid. After waiting two or three days, the turbidity still remained, showing that it was owing in part at least to living beings moving about in the water, as any merely mechanical impurities would in that time have either floated to the top, or settled down at the bottom. On examining the fluid under the microscope, this proved to be the case. Numerous animalcules, and animal and vegetable cells, were found in a single drop.

The sediment was of a brown colour, and consisted of decaying animal and vegetable matter—many living animalcules new to me, but belonging to the *Rotifera*—numerous very beautiful specimens of *Desmidiaceae* and *Diatomaceae*, and a variety of other organic bodies, the nature of which it would require a prolonged examination to determine. The whole sediment, however, with its living inhabitants, was so characteristic of water contaminated by the excreta of animals, and resembled so strikingly other waters which I had examined at home and in the West Indies, and which were known to be thus contaminated, that I determined to make an examination of the Reservoir, and the source of its supply.

On Tuesday, the 24th inst., I proceeded to the Reservoir, which I found exceedingly clean and in good order. It was evident, however, that no provision existed for filtering the water,—a provision absolutely necessary, unless the source of supply is either from artesian wells, or from such an exceptionally pure source as Loch Katrine, from which the water distributed to Glasgow is derived.

The sides of the Reservoir I found were in part the natural soil of the locality, and I could see in the water decayed and decaying vegetable matter in abundance. On going to the upper end, I found that the Reservoir is supplied from a semi-stagnant pool into which a small rivulet flows. This pond was full of weeds; blanket weed, among others, which cannot grow in rapidly flowing water. The water was turbid, and, like that of the reservoir, of a brownish tinge. The banks of this pond and of the rivulet that supplies it were covered with English grass, and formed a grazing ground for cattle. The droppings of these animals were extremely abundant on the grass, and as the land slopes down to the rivulet on each side, it is quite certain that every shower of rain must bring the excreta of cows and horses, or, in plain language, their dung and urine, into the reservoir of water drunk by the people of Dunedin. Moreover, the road slopes down to the point where it crosses the river, and I could trace the drainage from the road into it.

On following the river a little way, I passed over some enclosed land, and found the carcass of a recently killed pig hanging by the river side. The washings from this pig, consisting of soapy water containing bristles, &c., ran into the river. Near the pig was a fireplace set into the banks in which was a quantity of ashes; near it were two washing tubs, and evidences of soap water having been habitually thrown on the bank, close to the river. We, therefore, it is evident, have the pleasure of drinking the diluted soapsuds from a family washing place.

I think the facts I have stated are sufficient to demand further enquiry. If the Town Council will appoint a Committee, I shall be happy to bring my microscope and show them the nature of the sediment in the water, and at the same time shew them how exactly it resembles the sediments of London water, figured in the report on cholera to the General Board of Health. This water was condemned as one of the causes of cholera, and the Companies were compelled to seek a purer source of supply, and to filter their water. Since then it is well known that cholera has hardly attacked London, and the only cases were in the East End, and in houses supplied by a Company whose water supply was accidentally contaminated by sewage.

A single case of typhoid fever in any of the houses near the river, and allowing their drainage to go into it, would produce an epidemic. I have seen an epidemic produced by such a cause.

Begging you to bring this letter under the notice of the Council,—I have, &c.,

R. H. BAKWELL, M.D.

Mutiny on the High Seas.

An account of a mutiny on the high seas, which reads almost like a chapter from some novel, is brought by the *Travelyan*, which arrived at Port Chalmers the other day. Captain Loftus, of that ship, it appears, boarded a vessel, the *Satsuma*, bound from Cardiff to the Cape, and found her in a condition which will be found described in the annexed statements:—

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

I, William Leslie, master of the barque *Satsuma*, of Sunderland, on a passage from Cardiff to Table Bay, with a full cargo of coals, was, on the morning of the 29th January, at 5 o'clock, surprised in my bed while asleep by three men seizing me. One of them, the instant I raised my head, put a rope with a slip-knot over it, trying to strangle me; another had a hatchet above me; the third had a revolver pointed at me; and the three of them with murder in their eyes. I, with the strength which despair alone gives, sprang from my bed, closed with and pushed through them on my way to the fore-cabin, where the mate was asleep, dragging the man after me who had the rope round my neck, but did not reach him before my skull was laid open by one or more blows from the hatchet, the blood streaming down my face and blinding me. My head reeled, and I felt I could sink on the deck. I reached the mate's berth, who in an instant sprang from his bed and saved me once or more from being killed. Gathering all my strength again, I rushed from the mate's cabin and up the companion, and astoundingly dragged the man, who still kept hold of me with the rope round my neck, on to the poop. When I got there I could get no assistance; but shortly afterwards was joined by the mate, who was soon overpowered by one of the mutineers, who was a very powerful man. At this time I managed to sever the rope, but from being half strangled, loss of blood, and suffering from the effects of the blows from the hatchet, I hardly knew what had occurred. All that I can remember there seemed to be revolvers in all directions, for the shots were whizzing round us, and one of them aimed a blow at my head with a hand spike, which partly hit me, knocking me down the companion. After that I did not know what took place for some time, thinking all on my side were shot or drowned. Shortly after the mate came to me, who had got clear of them by some means. I was very weak, and sat down in the after-cabin, and was guarded from the skylight by one of the mutineers, who had a revolver in his hand. The mate was ordered from me, they at this time having the full cargo of the ship. The cook, one of them, was sent down to the cabin, and handed up six rifles under cover of their revolvers. They then looked down the skylight and asked me what boat they should take; and after me telling them, they coolly asked if I was much hurt. On saying that I was, they said they were sorry for it—that I being such a powerful man, and if I had kept quiet I should have been all right. They then took the second boat in size, with mast, sail, and six oars; one bag of bread, a breaker of water, wine, whisky, rum, one cheese, one ham, one log line, a bag of nails, compass, a chart from the mate, pipes, tobacco, matches, some small cordage, also clothes belonging to other members of the crew. They were now calling for the man Dunn, as they wanted to hang him before leaving. When I heard what was wanted, I begged the ringleader (steward) to spare his life. At this time one of them had been down below, and had called for him to come out, and had fired his revolver in the dark several times. He was stowed away under some rope, so he could not find him. They then took the rammer belonging to the large gun, at the same time putting a spike in the gun, also taking a quantity of black paint to disguise the boat, she then being white, with green border, and with blue bottom inside. They also cut many of the running ropes, taking saw, chisel, and life-buoy, the ringleader sitting above, looking down the skylight, with a revolver in his hand, giving his orders in the coolest manner possible. Shortly after, the six left the ship, it being nearly calm, standing to the west.

SECOND MATE'S REMARKS.

At 5 a.m. I was in charge of the deck, and had just finished my coffee, when the steward came behind me and seized me by the shoulders, two others coming to help him. They threw me on the deck, one of them getting on the top of me, and another one of them held a pistol to my forehead, and said if I spoke he would blow my brains out, and the other two lashing my hands and legs. I asked them what they were going to do, and they said if I kept quiet they would not hurt me; if not, they would throw me overboard. They then slung me with a rope, and lowered me down the after-hold, and then put the hatch on. I shortly after heard the Captain cry for help, and heard a rushing going on aft. Shortly after one of them looked down the hatch to see if I was still lying there. I asked him where the captain was, and I was told that he was dead. After the boat had left the ship the mate came and set me free.

Mr Reany, saddler, of Dunedin, has purchased *Spritsail* from Mr Redwood for £300.

The first steps have been taken to institute a Lodge of Good Templars in Arrowtown. About a score of persons, including several ladies, have already intimated their intention of joining the Lodge.

We learn from Westland that the Provincial Council have voted a sum of £200 as aid to prospectors. The *Ross Guardian* says it is to aid Bill Fox and party to prospect the country lying between the Haast and Jackson's Bay. The party is to consist of six, and reports as to their doings are to be forwarded to his Honour the Superintendent as opportunity occurs. £150 is to be expended in stores, and the remaining £50 in clothing. A whale-boat, now at the Haast, is also to be placed at the disposal of the prospectors. The party will leave Hokitika in the *Waipara* early. We wish them success, and hope Bill may be as lucky in striking payable gold as he was at Lake Wakatipu. The Provincial Council deserves to be commended for thus assisting to develop the auriferous resources of the Province.

Pious Telegrams.

(Auckland Star.)—Two lines sent to the Editor of the *Argus* on the following day, and the Editor of the *Argus* writes:—
“To the Editor of the *Argus*: Sir, I observe in a sub-leader of your issue of yesterday you refer to the English telegraphic intelligence as being ‘not only pious but exceedingly interesting.’ That it is interesting I admit, but I have searched through it for the ‘pious,’ and as yet without success. As I am desirous at all times of deriving benefit from my reading, I shall feel obliged by your pointing out to me the portion which you consider conducive to our spiritual advancement.—I am, Sir, An Anxious Enquirer.”
Our correspondent should know that our columns are at all times “pious,” and as such conducive to “spiritual advancement,” and if he is really “An Anxious Enquirer,” we think he might for himself discover much in the telegraphic summary tending to the production of a devout frame of spirit. For example, the close of the Ashantee war ought to lead him to thankfulness that the shedding of blood has ceased. The sailing of the *Atrato* with immigrants might lead him to thankfulness that Shaw, Savill, and Co. are still loyally treated by Dr Featherston; or if his predilections were the other way, he might feel devoutly grateful that a curse seemed brooding over the old monopoly when the *Atrato* returned to Plymouth with her machinery disabled. The eating of dogs and horses by diggers on the Palmer might make him feel grateful for his mittens; the granting of a pension to Martin Tupper might lead him to devout contemplation of the human mind which, in its infinite diversity of taste, is found capable even of relishing literary rubbish; whose admiration ranges from the Proverbs of Solomon to “Proverbial Philosophy,” from Thomas Carlyle to W. E. Sadler. In fact our correspondent if true to his *nom de plume* should, like the bee, be able to extract honey even from poisonous flowers, such as the arrival in the colonies of a new Italian opera troupe; he should find sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything. The *Star* said that the intelligence “was not only pious but interesting,” it therefore must be so, and we feel bound to defend the statement. At the same time we are free to admit that the word intended was “copious” instead of “pious,” but the devil seems to have punched out the “co.”

Who Misleads Dr Moran?

The Dunedin papers report Bishop Moran to have, whilst lately speaking on the Education question, told the following story:—
“Lately, in a school district, not a hundred miles away—although some from Dunedin—the mastership of a school became vacant. Applications for the situation were invited, and several were made. Amongst others, a young man who recently came from another Colony sent in an application. His writing was so good, and his mode of application so excellent, that he appeared to be the favourite of the committee. On being asked for references he gave most respectable ones; and he had a certificate of high order from the school authorities in the Colonies whence he came, that of his qualifications there could be no doubt whatever. During the following week, however, some wiseacre in the place said the young man’s name was Irish, and that he must be a Catholic. This was a very serious matter, and the consequence was that the Presbyterian minister of the place, assisted by a few of his brethren, made a house-to-house visitation, calling upon the householders to exert their influence upon the committee, and also calling upon the committee not to elect the applicant in question, as it would be a dreadful thing to have an Irish Papist teaching in their school. The consequence was that the young man, learning of what was going on, withdrew his application, disgusted at such conduct. A meeting of the committee took place in due time, and the committee elected as master a gentleman who had no certificate of qualification. And then it turned out that the young man who had withdrawn was not a Catholic. Although his name was Irish, he was a member of the Church of England. He mentioned this to show the justice and consistency of the advocates of the Otago system of education. And those reverend gentlemen and laymen who exerted themselves so zealously to get rid of the supposed Irish Catholic had the hardihood to petition the Government and Council not to change the present system. That is, they petitioned to be allowed to compel Catholics to support the Presbyterian school. Catholics must pay the taxes so that they may have Presbyterian teachers, and have the Bible read to every child who may not be withdrawn. He mentioned this in order that his hearers might form an idea of the justice, the love of fair play, and the liberal-mindedness displayed by those gentlemen.”

In Wednesday’s issue of the *Daily Times*, “One of the Committee” (Palmerston School) writes in explanation, that though discussed, “the nationality and probable creed of the candidate did not seem to frighten a Committee composed of Presbyterians and Church of England men.” In the next place, he was at once communicated with, telling him the favourable impression he had made on the Committee; and asking him to get his references ready; as he stated in his application he was not in a position to immediately furnish the Committee with any testimonials, having come from a neighbouring Colony for the benefit of his health. A reply was at once received, thanking the Committee for their kindness, but stating that immediately

after applying he had got another situation with better remuneration and more suited to his tastes. (An A. lawyer’s child I believe.) Had such not been the case, he would most undoubtedly have been appointed.
“As for Presbyterian exclusiveness,” the writer explains that out of thirteen applicants, a number being well-known Presbyterians, some with first-class certificates, “the candidate now elected from a neighbouring school by this bigoted Presbyterian community is a Church of England man.”
The Presbyterian minister also writes, stating that his opposition was not on the ground of the candidate being an Irish Papist as Dr Moran affirms, but because his letter of application contained two glaring mistakes—one in grammar, and the other in spelling.

The applicant, too, writes to the *Daily Times* as follows:—“I have by the merest accident read the letter from one of the members of the Palmerston School Committee in your issue of this date, and I trust you will allow me to certify to the truth of his remarks in reference to the withdrawal of my application. I have not read his Lordship’s ‘little story,’ but if he referred in any way to me in the fact of withdrawing my application, I consider that his Lordship’s remarks were perfectly uncalled for, and I hereby state that they have no foundation in fact.—I am, &c., THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT WHO WITHDREW HIS APPLICATION.”

Gross Inhumanity.

A little boy, eight years of age, a son of Mr. Alexander Henderson, of the schooner *Canterbury*, was drowned in Wellington Harbour on March 23. Deceased was playing on the end of Hunter’s wharf with a dog, and the dog threw him in. At the inquest, a Mrs McIntosh thus deposed to what occurred after she was called to the boy’s assistance:—“He was lying in the water with his eyes open. I asked to have the child taken out of the water, and the men who were there said ‘No.’ They seemed afraid to take the child out. I do not know why, but they said the police would interfere. I had the boy taken out of the water and placed on the wharf, and some man cut his clothes off. I first asked Mr Wakeford to take him up, but he would not. Mr Crawford stood there and looked, and thought it would be all right. There were twenty or thirty people there. I jumped down higher than the door. I asked them to take the child out of the water, and they hesitated on account of the police. They said the police would interfere if they touched the child. I asked several. I kept crying to them to take the child out of the water. I asked Mr Crawford, and he said he thought I might venture to take the child out of the water. He said he thought I might have it taken out of the water. He stood there looking at me. None helped until I called Lingard down off the bank. They did not take any active measures to have the child removed.”

George Wakeford, a labourer, was examined at considerable length. The following are the more important portions of his evidence:—“I went to take the child out of the water, and sixty or seventy people screamed out, ‘You must not touch it; the police must take it out of the water.’ I made two or three attempts. I do not believe for a minute that the child was dead when I got down there. He had not been in the water more than ten minutes. I dare say there were more than one hundred people there, but there were so many hulloing out that they did not know what to do for the best. When I lifted the child on the wharf it was not to say really dead. The child was perfectly warm, and so it was when we got the blanket for it.”

Mr Anderson: Were they grown up persons or boys?

Witness: Grown up persons, not children. To the Coroner: I had my hands nearly on the child when they made a regular yelping out, ‘You must not touch the child unless the police are here.’ I said, ‘Why can’t we take it out.’

The Coroner: It would have been better to have taken the child out without stopping to argue the point.

Witness: Yes; but a man does not like to get himself into trouble. There are very curious laws in Wellington, and the best thing is to keep on the careful side of the hedge. The people said I must not touch a dead body unless the police were there. I do not think the child was really dead when I jumped off the breastwork at all. They all stood looking at the little infant in the water. The child was in the water ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, fully that, before I got Mr Crawford’s consent.

The Coroner: It appears to you now a very monstrous and extraordinary thing not to have taken up the child as soon as it was discovered?

Witness: I suppose I was confused. It certainly does appear so. There were twenty people present, and not one offered to get off the breastwork.

Sergeant Monaghan: What is your reason for thinking that the child was alive when you saw it in the water?

Witness: Its lips moved. It was warm when I lifted it up, and when the policeman took it away in the cart it was quite warm, I can assure you.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added the following rider:—“The jurors wish to express the strongest censure upon those present for the inhumanity and ignorance displayed in not at once removing the body of the deceased when first discovered.”

Treble Attempt at Suicide.

The p.s. Lady Bowen brought up last night from Mahurangi a man named Smith, who has been committed by the local justice on three charges of attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner was in custody of constable Munro, and appeared to have entirely recovered from the injuries inflicted on himself. From facts we have gleaned we learn that Smith is a bushman, and worked at or near Kaipara Flats. About a fortnight ago, while suffering from *delirium tremens* he made the first attempt on his life by partly cutting his throat and by stabbing himself in the left side with a knife. Neither wound was dangerous, though the doctor who was called to attend him said that had the stab been an inch or so higher it would have penetrated the heart. The man was brought down into the township of Warkworth, and was lodged at Southgate’s hotel, where he was narrowly watched. Last Wednesday he managed to get out, and was a few minutes afterwards discovered jumping down the well of a settler named Oakes. He was held back, and conveyed to the hotel, but strange to say he was allowed to escape again, and this time he went down to the river and deliberately jumped in. Mr Southgate’s son witnessed the rash act, and ran to the rescue. Smith was there floating on the surface with his face downwards, apparently determined to effect his suicidal purpose. When young Southgate reached him the lunatic evinced a strong inclination to include his would-be deliverer in the same destruction as himself. A struggle took place, which fortunately was interrupted by other arrivals on the scene. The man was then given into the custody of constable Munro, and was brought on to Auckland at the first opportunity.—*Star*.

Foul Air.

An occurrence of a most serious nature happened on the 18th ult., in the Cornelian Gold Mining Company’s claim, Walkhalla, through the striking of a cavity of gas of the foulest description, by which Thomas Mathewson and John Williams, contractors, were so affected that for some hours their recovery was despaired of. Several others suffered in a minor degree. The two men went below at 8 a.m., and it was not until the relieving shift at 4 p.m. that the state of the shaft became known. A man named Joseph Coates was the first to go below, and when he reached the plat at the 178 feet level he perceived the foul air, and saw two men lying down in a state of insensibility. He hailed to the top, “Foul air, send at once for a doctor.” Mr Fincher, the manager, and a miner named Craig went below, and on reaching the plat, Coates was found to be in a very exhausted state. Coates contrived to ascend by the ladderway, in which there are several resting places, and getting into one he fell back completely overcome, but recovered in a few minutes. Mr Fincher, with the assistance of Craig, lashed Mathewson to the windlass rope, and had him raised. Williams was sent up in like manner, and it was with great difficulty the other men ascended by the ladderway. The galvanic battery was applied, and about 10 p.m. signs of returning consciousness appeared, and shortly after the men were pronounced to be out of danger. Had it not been for the wire rope which Mr Fincher had recommended the company to add to the shaft where the ladderway ceases, the men’s lives must inevitably have been lost.

Electioneering Anecdotes.

Sir Edward Watkin distinguished himself in the recent contest at Exeter by his adroitness and tact as a canvasser, and a host of stories are in circulation of his readiness in dealing with hesitating voters. “Low bless ‘ee, sir,” said the old dame, when asked about her husband’s vote, “my old man can’t vote at all this year. Coals is mortal dear.” “Yes,” answered Sir Watkin—as he is called in Exeter—“it’s all along o’ the Tories.” “Be it sure, sir?” “Yes, but if I’m returned you’ll have coals cheap enough next year; for I intend to do my best to repeal the law of entail”—an argument which, if it perhaps not conclusive, was puzzling. A shopkeeper in a by-street was asked if he had voted. “No, I have not yet; for the truth is I have no one to attend to my shop.” “Is that all,” asks Sir Watkin, taking off his hat and walking round the counter. “Here, put on your hat and go at once; I’ll take care of your shop till you come back.” And Sir Watkin did. But in a recent contest for the representation of West Gloucestershire a still more piquant instance of this kind occurred. Mr Marling’s partner, calling upon a voter in the Forest of Dean, found him digging potatoes. The voter pleaded this as an excuse for not voting. “To-morrow’s market day, and I shall lose the sale of my potatoes, and Mr Marling can better afford to lose my vote than I can afford to miss the sale of these potatoes.” “Then give me your fork,” said the canvasser, “I’ll dig the potatoes while you go and vote.” The man snatched off to the pill, voted, and, returning, peeped through his parlour window to see Mr — at work in the potato ground. “He uses the fork very well, and a stroke of work will perhaps do him good. I’ll leave a pipe.” And a pipe he had, keeping his eye, however, all the time upon Mr — in the potato plot, till the canvasser, growing tired, walked round to the cottage to find how nicely he had been tricked into an hour’s hard labour, while the free and independent freeholder was taking his ease with a “churchwarden” in his chimney corner.—*St. James’s Urban in the Gentleman’s Magazine*.

MISCELLANEA.

The *Melbourne Herald* has been endeavouring to make the dry details of the Police Court reports more attractive by strewing them with the flowers of poetry—or, more strictly speaking, rendering them into rhyme. This is a sample:—Larceny.—George Wearn is a sailor, bold, and wants to take his rest, upon a doorstep in a street called Little Flinders west, when up there came a naughty boy, M’Dougall John by name, and from his toes unto his head surveyed that seaman same. That little vulgar boy took eleven bob and three from out the pocket of that man who used to go to sea, and fled there-with down Flinders-street, alluded to before, until, by chance, he met T. Ellis, guardian of the law. That little boy who stole the coin from off the sailor bold, in dance vile, for many days, the civic guards will hold, until some news is heard of him who took what wasn’t his’n, when p’raps he’ll go to sea himself, or p’raps he’ll go to prison.—Sarah Finn was servant in the house of Mrs Lander, from which they say she stole away some clothes, so did remand her. Again, to-day, she came this way, for Mr Call to try her; she said she didn’t steal the clothes, but she turned out a liar. In dance vile, for full six weeks, now Sarah Finn will languish, while bitter tears will wet her cheeks, and rack her heart with anguish.

Is this old? If not, it is neat. It is told by the *Melbourne Herald*, of two members of the New South Wales Legislature:—“These wiseacres were arguing in the Parliamentary refreshment room, when the following colloquy ensued:—1st Mem—‘You blow about education! Why, I don’t believe as how you ever had two-penn’orth of schoolin’ in your life.’ 2nd Mem—‘I know more about it nor you do any way. Whv, I don’t believe you can repeat the Lord’s Prayer!’ 1st Mem—‘I’m game to bet you a five I can, come now.’ 2nd Mem—‘Done,—stake the money.’ The cash being duly posted on either side, the second member remarked, ‘Now, then, begin.’ 1st Mem—‘I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in—’ 2nd Mem—‘That’ll do, you’ve won the money; but I’m blessed if I thought you knew it.’”

The Central City (Colorado) Register of December 7th, contains the following story:—“A gentleman was walking down Virginia Canon the other day. There was no perceptible breeze at the time. Suddenly he was surprised by a roaring noise behind him—a noise like that of an express train when crossing a bridge, or passing a rocky wall. Stopping a moment to listen, a whirlwind, apparently not more than a yard in diameter, and travelling no faster than a spirited walk, picked him up, as it were, and waltzed off down the road with him. Its vertical force was sufficient to invert the tails of his coat above his head, notwithstanding the pockets were loaded with specimens of silver ore, and at the same time he was carried along for a hundred feet or more, like a feather, with both feet occasionally off the ground, while under him was a noise like that of any empty cart bouncing over a stony street.”

At a recent Literary Fund dinner in London, Mr Tom Taylor, the dramatist, said that during his twenty-two years of official life, his literary work was chiefly done in “the invaluable three hours before breakfast.” To this we may add that George Eliot’s favourite time for composition is from six in the morning till nine; and Mr Anthony Trollope “breaks the back of the day,” as Sir Walter Scott has it, by improving the same shining hours.

Under the head of “Good-Drinking,” a correspondent in the *Star* enters into figures showing the number of nobblers it was necessary to sell at the Dunedin races in order that the booth-holders should clear a profit of 100 per cent. To this end he finds “it will be needful that 35,200 drinks be sold to realise the necessary amount.” Allowing from noon till 5 p.m. as the hours of sale for three days, this gives the modest consumption of over 39 drinks every minute during the whole 15 hours. This is as against 34 drinks a minute during 12 hours at the Caledonian games.

A number of women residing in Great King street aired their grievances in the Resident Magistrate’s Court yesterday, and the disclosures that were made shewed that they must have behaved more like a set of furies than anything else. It was sworn that one of the party had gorged another’s eye out, and bitten off part of a man’s ear, while a loaded whip had also been freely used. A lemonade bottle had also been used as a weapon of warfare. The cases were dismissed, as the testimony was conflicting or unsupported, but it seemed a pity that the Magistrate could not have heavily fined all the parties concerned.—*Daily Times*.

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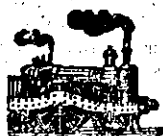
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muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,

coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the

earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.